Witness In Courtmartial Beileves He Was Traitor.

DENOUNCED AS A LIAR BY THE ACCUSED MAN

Alleged Confession to Captain Brun-Renault Referred To.

Major Cuignet, Formerly Connected With the Ministry of War, In His Efforts to Condemn the Prisoner. Becomes Greatly Confused While Being Cross-examined On the Witness Stand-De Clam Is Wanted to

Give Testimony.

Rennes, Aug. 19.-No special incident occurred this morning when the second trial by courtmartial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the Fourteenth artillery, charged with treason, was resumed at the Lycee. The first witness called tothe Lycee. The first witness called to-day was Major Cuignet, formerly atduy was Majer Cuignet, formerly attached to the ministry of war. The witness, who declared he was convinced of the prisoner's guilt, was cross-examined by M. Demanate, of counsel for the defense, who succeeded in pointing out that zeveral of his statements contradicted his previous depositions.

The president of the court, Colonel Jouanet, asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, whereupon the prisoner arose and again whomently protested against the denunciations leveled against thim, an innocent man.

Major Cuignet was not in uniform, as he is not at present attached to any corps.

"Before beginning an account of the special investigations into the case which I was ordered to make by ministers of war from M. Cavaignae to M. de Freyenit." said the witness, "I wish to mention a personal fact, which, in conjunction with the evidence aiready heard, will constitute fresh proof of the prisoner's indiscreet behavior when employed on the headquarters staff. I was on the staff when Dreyfus was a probationer during the latter half of 188s. Among other duties I was

Indiscretion of Dreyfus.

Indiscretion of Dreyfus.

'Dreyfus was a probationer on the eastern railroads and had been ordered to specially study the mining on them, and possessed information relating solely to them. One day Preyfus asked me to give him the general scheme of mining which I possessed, giving as the reason for the request that he was anxious to increase his knowledge, and that it was necessary for him to know the general scheme in order to properly carry out the work entrusted to him. I replied that I did not see the necessity of giving him the scheme, and that in any case he had better apply to his own chief, Major Bertin. Dreyfus preteined Bertin would not impart any information.

after day he pestered me. "Day after day he pestered me, so that finally, having no reason to distrust him. I began giving him explanations. Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest and took copious notes, When, later, his house was searched these notes were not discoverable. I did not know what became of them, but it is difficult to believe they were destroyed, considering the importance he seemed to attach to the information and the persistence shown in procuring it."

Convinced of His Guilt.

Convinced of His Guilt.

After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence to the treachery of freeyins. Major Cuignet proceeded to recount in detail the task which General Gonz assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhaxy and Picquart cases. "The first question I will ask here," said the witness, "is, is Dreyfus guilty? My conviction of his guilt is based in three grounds:

egrounds; first life confessions to Cuptain Le t-Remnult; second, the technical-re of the cunients of the border-third, the results of the exami-

and of mind which pomits unreasoned. When the thought of the country of the count

and Panizzardi had the closet relations in all matters of espionage. Was Not a Forgery.

Was Not a Forgery.

Referring next to the dispatch of Colonel Schneider, former Austrian military attache at Parls, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the attache, in which he was represented as referring to efforts being made by Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to conceal their relations with Dreyfus, witness maintained that General Mercler's statements on the subject were frequent and that the authenticity of the letter had been proved. The intelligence department, he added, had other documents from the same attache in its possession. Major Cuignet pointed out that the Schneider document in his possession. Major Cuignet pointed out that the Schneider document was included in the dossier and that M. Chamoin, who had the secret documents in his charge, had shown it to the court in behalf of the ministry of war. Therefore, witness claimed, Colonel Schneider's contradiction was really addressed to the French government," (Sensation).

"Besides," added Cuignet, "I wish to point out that the attache issuing the denial is a person of somewhat less consequence than his aliles, it is therefore possible that this deuial was imposed upon him." (Renewed Sensation.)

The witness dwelt admiringly on the

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e witness dwelt admiringly on the lusions of M. Bertillon that Esterhad learned to imitate the handing of the bordereau after its public in the Matin.

counsel reteried: "You did not say that to the court of cassation."

Witness Is Confused.

At the request of M. Derrange, the major's deposition before the court of cassation, relating to Henry's motives and De Clam's share in the preparation of the forsery we motives and De Clam's share in the preparation of the forsery was discovered proving the communication to a foreign government of a seation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that De Clam was the principal author of the Henry forgery. Witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty 'in saying all that is in my mind."

"Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to all you have said before the court of cassation."

This question greatly confused the witness who attempted to explain by saying he was 'only arguing at that ime, and that it was not for him to judge Paty de Clam."

M Demange pointed out that in spite of the many arguments Major Culgnet had advanced against De Clam, the military judge, Tavernier, threw out the cone.

Confession of Dreyfus.

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M Demange pointed out that in spite that advanced against De Clam, the military judge, Tavernier, threw out the case.

Now," added M. Demange, Major Cuignet has advanced as much against Decreate the value of his arguments."

Counsel then asked why Cuignet had demployed the expression "report" to describe the Schneider letter, and that demployed the expression "report" to describe the Schneider letter, and they witness replied that he was justified in doing so, owing to the rimilarity of the expressions in it with the terms usually employed in reports.

M. Demange pointed out that the document included in the dossier contain this word."

Stealing of the Plans.

"Does the original," he asked, "contain this word."

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M. Demange—The paper handed in by General Mercier is therefore, only an extract?

The witness next gave his idea as to how Dreyfus might have secured plans of the fortress. But counsel pointed to pure advanced in the footness of the spontage system.

M. Demange—The paper handed in the beginning to say to General de Boisdeffre," and resumed his seal.

Gonz On the Stand.

After a brief suspension of the sit-

ing a continuance of the investigation regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed up with the Dreyfus affair. As Colonel Piequart persisted in trying to hurry matters, and was neglecting his other duties, the witness proposed to the minister of war to send him, not in disgrace, to a mission to Tonking, but the minister of war, the general asserted, found another mission for him. Everything, the general added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheurer-Kestner intervened. This was followed by the demunication of Esterhazy by Mathew Dreyfus, and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

Still Believes Dreyfus Guilty.

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Still Believes Dreyfus Guilty.

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong today as ever (Sensation.)

"I regard it as an abominable crime to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however disreputable he may have been and whatever his offense, which in any case, would not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Esterhazy, it is true, to a certain physological and well chosen moment, confessed to having written the bordereau, but he has made many other statements. He is always telling lies. What is certain is that he could have never delivered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

The witness briefly referred to the

conclusions of M. Bertillon that Esterhazy had learned to imitate the handwriting of the bordereau after its publication in the Matin.

Police Reports On Dreyfus.

He then reviewed the police reports on Dreyfus. Beplying to a question of the court. Cuignet described the circumstances of the discovery of the Henry forgery and how it was that the probationers did not participate in the maneuvres of 1884, although they had long believed they would attend.

Major Carriere, the government's commissary, at this functure said he thought it desirable to remark as the representative of the government that he must not be understood to endorse all Major Cuignet had said with "reference to a foreign military officer who at the present moment held a diplomatic appointment in France." (Sensation.)

Heplying to M. Demange, Major Cuignet insisted that if Henry committed forgery, "It was in the interests of the country." To this statement counsel retorted: "You did not say that to the court of cassation."

Witness Is Confused.

M. Demange—The paper banded only on extract?

The witness next gave his idea as to how Dreyfus might have secured plans of the fortress. But counsel pointed to Du Paty de Claim to declared that no document had disappeared from the ministry of war.

When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness, he declared he had never asked Major Cuignet for documents, except by the desire of his chief. Major Bertin.

"All the details which Major Cuignet for documents, except by the desire of his chief. Major Bertin.

"All the details which Major Cuignet for imprisoner, "sprang out of his own maximation, and are due to the same state of mind which prompts unreasoning bitterness even against an innocent man."

De Clam Failed to Respond.

Amid a buzz of excitement, the name of Major du Paty de Clam was called, whereupon Major Carriere said De Clam had been efficially informed that his presence was necessary, to the

WELCOME, UTAH **VOLUNTEERS.**

gery, the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart. (Sensation.)

Replying to M. Demange, witness admitted he had ordered Colonel Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the herdereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhary, "Then," asked M. Demange sharply, when you saw his handwritings were identical with the writing of the borderreau that made no impression on you?"

Calls It Dinner Table Gossip.

Calls It Dinner Table Gossip.

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said: "I will reply direct to the secretary of the ministry of war, who said he saw me in the offices after hours. As regards General Gonz, I am surprised that the general officer repeats dinner table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one into the ministry of war, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the ministry.

To this the general replied: "No doubt it is difficult," Colonel Jouaust-No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that. (Sensation.)

The prisoner-i will reply to Secretary Ferret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gonz is that every time a friend came to see me at the ministry, even when a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the chamber of deputies who called on me could not enter the ministry. It was consequently absolutely impossible, under ordinary circumstances, for a subaltern to bring any one into the ministry.

DREYFUS WILL BE CONVICTED. Opinion of the Cousin of the Prisoner

Opinion of the Cousin of the Prisoner,

An Attorney of Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—'Dreyfus will be convicted." is the assertion made by Isaac M. Crane, a local attorney who is a cousin of the French Jew now holding the eyes of the world.

"Captain Dreyfus was unfortunate at the start in having surrounded himself with some suspicious circumstances," said Mr. Crane today. "Jealousy on the part of some of his brother officers, his indulgence in wine and the element that goes side by side with it had much to do in placing him in the predicament. "It is generally believed by his family that the present courtmartial will convict him. After this it is believed he will be pardoned by President Loubet, This course is necessary for the welfare of France and the present tribunal. In fact, it was expected that the court of cassation would order a revision with directions for an acquittal. Another trial by courtmartial was hardly expected.

"The motive for the crime of his con-

The motive for the crime of his con-"The motive for the crime of his conviction, aside from the prejudice
against him as a Jew, was the fact that
Colonel Henry and other accusers were
aroused by the attention of Dreyfus in
another direction. They resolved to
prove him a traitor and resortd to desperate means to sustain themselves, as
the forgery of the bordereau has
shown. Of his innocence there is no
doubt, but that strange quality called
the honor of the army, must be sustained."

family of Attorney Crane and The family of Attorney Crane and that of Dreyfus have not corresponde since two years before the captain became involved in the present trouble

ON TRAIL OF ASSAILANT.

Evident That Would-be Murderer Is Making His Way to Paris.

New York, Aug. 19 .- A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rennes Journal and Advertiser from Rennessays. The assassin of Labori is surrounded, and should be caught and brought in within forty-eight hours. His trail was picked up at a farm on the road between the Fougeres road and Servon, on the way to Paris. Here he was seen plodding along the road early Thursday morning. He stopped as harbors at Servon and got a

BLOW TO THE KAISER

Unbroken Opposition In the Diet to the Canal Bill.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT

THERE MAY BE AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

new act.

Several of the most serious and influential papers including the National Zeitung and the Frankfort Zeitung, printed strong editorials this week on the relations of Germany with the United States, vigorously recommending the acceptance of invitations to the Philadelphia commercial exhibition. They argue that while it is true that commercial relations with the United States might be better, there is no valid reason to refuse while personal intercourse between the commercial representatives of the two countries will probably do much to improve those relations.

In connection with this matter, it is Courtmartial of Captain Dreyfus Attracting Considerable Attention at Berlin-Emperor Denounces the Attempt to Kill Labori-That War Scare Testimony Ridiculed.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) Berlin, Aug. 19.—The result of Wedesday's and Thursday's sessions of the diet, the unbroken opposition of the conservatives, constituting almost a majority of the house, came as a stunning surprise not alone to Emperor William, but also to the whole cabinet. Dr. Von Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance included. To one of his intimates the emperor said early this week, referring to the opposition to the canal bill:

"To yield in this matter now before e would be tantamount to an abdica-

peror made several characteristic remarks. To a little boy to whom his father entrusted a bouquet for his majesty, and which the little fellow was loth to relinquish, his majesty said: "Yes, what a German once has, he likes to keep,"

"To yield in this matter now before me would be tantamount to an abdication."

To the same gentieman his majesty complained bitterly of the fact that the cabinet often managed affairs of importance so hadly as to force him against his will to actively interfere.

The result of Thursday's vote in the lower house, when, by a vote of 225 to 209, it rejected the second reading of the bill relating to the Dortmund Rhine canal and the completion of the Dortmund Ems canal, and by a vote of 225 to 126 rejected the Central canal bill, came as a surprise to the house itself, nobody supposing that the opposition was so strong, especially after the emperor's vigorous declarations. The whole Polish faction voted against the enlifer canal bill, whereas it was expected it would at least vote for the Dortmund-Rhine canal section. The centre also acted contrary to expectnt tions. It split into three portions, one voting for the canal bill and another against it, while the third remained neutral and abstained from voting.

Defeat of the Government.

This, though meant as a clever trick, rendered the centre powerless and a helped in the conservatives ruin.

The crushing defeat of the government, which was meant as the defeat of Emperor William as king of Prussia, is generally admitted to be due to the clumsy, half-hearted manner in which the government fought the battle from the government put a stop to "ruch the covernment fought the battle from the government put a stop to "ruch the government put a stop to "ruch the government fought the battle from the government put a stop to "ruch the government the battle from the far each will be the rich the government put a stop to "ruch the government put a stop to "ruch the government fought the battle from the far government between the far an

Defeat of the Government.

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"We do not know whether Dr. Von Miquel is really for or against the bill." The word "dissolution" was not even used by any of the government speakers, though those present comprised nearly the whole cabinet. The only government representative who spoke decisively and well was Colonel Budde, who declared that the canal was a military necessity for Germany.

Against the Emperor.

Against the Emperor.

It is quite evident that an important part of the cabinet does not share the emperor's enthusiasm for the canal. Putting things together, it is almost certain that if the bill falls, as there now seems small doubt it will, so far as the vital part of the Midland canal project is concerned, the cabinet must be reorganized. It has been confidently asserted all along by persons in the intimacy of his majesty that in the event of the defeat of the bill the emperor will dissolve the diet and appeal to the country. Even if this experiment be made, which is unlikely, the outcome is quite doubtful.

The second trial by courtmartial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes excited much comment here this week, cancelled the country of the life of M. Labori and General Mercler's so-called denouncements. The latter are not taken seriously. Against the Emperor.

bori and General Mercier's so-called denouncements. The latter are not taken seriously.

His statement that Germany was on the point of declaring war with France in 1924 is ridicated. The whole German press is united on this point. The extreme step which Germany would have taken then if President Casimir-Perier had not put a stop to the violent attacks on the German embassy, would have been to send Count von Munster Ledenburg, the German ambassador at Paris, on a long leave of absence. In no case would the relations of the two governments have assumed a threatening aspect.

Talk of the Drevfus Case

The Tageblatt cails General Mercier's revelations prepost rous, and the Frankfort Zeitung says General Mercier's talk about Germany meaning war in January, 1895, has excited only hillarity throughout Germany.

The Cologne Gazetto, after calling the present state of the French mind a "species of dementia," says nobody in Germany takes General Mercier serjonesty.

Germany takes General Mercier serjoesly.

While the energy of the French government is generally commented upon
favorably, doubts are expressed as to
whether it is strong enough to overcome the disaffection in the army.

Emiperor William, on receiving the
news of the attempt on the life of M.
Labori, during the eeremany of unveiling the monument to his grandfather at Aroisen Monday, used strong
language in denouncing the deed. He
said the crime was evidently part of a
regular plot. His majesty has kept
himself minutely informed of the incidents of the trial at Rennes.

Will Not Interfere. The correspondent here of the Associated Press hears that a proposition, first made in the English press, and also taken up by a number of the papers here, for the publication of some documents in the hands of the German

pers here, for the publication of some documents in the hands of the German government calculated to exculpate Dreyfus beyond all doubt, was seriously broached to the emperor and lengthily discussed. But he finally concluded that this would not do, one that he must adhere strictly to his system of absolute non-interference. Later several of the uninspired papers expressed the same opinion.

An interesting feature of Germany's foreign policy is the strong rapproachment with the Netherlands and Belgium. The advances came from the smaller states. This rapproachment has made stoody headway for some time past. The minister of the Netherlands here, recently submitted the draft of a regular frestly to the German minister of foreign affairs, count you Buckow. Definite action has not yet been taken but it is a positive fact that negotiations to that end are now under war.

Some of the Dutch newspapers, in pointing out the need of such a treaty, express fears of the United States selaing the Dutch colonies in Asia and the West Indies. The German press talks favorably of the project, except the pan-German organs and rabidly lingo papers, which express the belief that Holland and her colonies will some day drop into German's Jaws anyway.

New Samoan Act.

New Samoan Act. The draft of the new Samoan act published here is substantially as it ap-pears in America. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Germany will unquestionably ratify the work of the commission, although neither Emperor William nor Count



In connection with this matter, it is interesting to note that the government is imitating Philadelphia in planning an imperial commercial museum of its

Long Ride of Uhlans.

Effervescent

The most palatable, best and safest remedy known to medical world for the relief of sick

headache, constipation, biliousness and evils arising from imperfect digestion, disordered stomach or indiscretions in diet, 50c, and \$1. Tarrant & Co., Chemists.

von Buclow is quite satisfied, consider-ing that German interests are not ade-quately protected by the wording of the With the Waning of the Honeymoon

"What is a stethoscope and what is it used for" arked the professor of the class in anatomy.

"The strahoscope, answered the pupil at the pedal extremity of the class," is a sort of microscope used by a doctor for the purpose of looking litto the chest of a patient with his car.

Proof Positive. (Chicago News.) Highnote tells me he is cuitiating his voice.

He-Yes, I saw him irrigating it carly his mirring.

(Washington Star.)

"Charley, dear," said young Mra. Torkins. "I wish they'd have something mere
in the papers about the Bering sea.
"I don't quite perceive why.
"It would go so nicely with all these
South Africa head lines. Just think of
the combination; scalsting and dia-

Burled His Sorrow.

(Ohio State Journal.)
Rustus Leggodi-Wha's do mattan wid
e. Mose Crabapple Ize burriel mah sor-

An Explanation.

me nearly an hour.

Brown-You remember that cigar you gave me this morning?

Jones-Yes but—
Hrown-Well I was smoking it.



OUR LINE OF MISSES,' DOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. Boys' good calf lace School

Boys good cair lace School
Shoes
Boys' extra good calf lace
School Shoes
Misses' good, heavy button
School Shoes
Misses' extra good kid lace
and button School Shoes.
Children's extra good hat

Children's extra good button School Shoes WE WARRANT EVERY P.

Long Ride of Uhlans. An interesting event will be the ride of the Fifteenth regiment of Uhlans from Hanover to Strasburg and back, a total distance of about 200 kilometers, during the army maneuvers. A former serretary of the Russian prince, Orginski, a man named Schneider was arrested this week at Poosszeiten on the charge of being at the head of a band of forgers of American paper money, which has found its way to Berlin and the United States in large quantities. A big package of 50 notes was seized. The highest Prussian court has decided it to be a punishable offense to keep for sale American meats and sausages which have not passed examination. A dealer at Inoveragian Posen was fined 200 marks on this account. During the month of July 6,888 pieces of American bacon and hams were inspected in Bertin, of which number seven were found to be trichinous. Dr. Victor Nergaard, delegate of the United States agricultural department to the veternary congress at Baden Baden, has been elected vice president of the congress. He has gone to Copenhagen. On the Edge of the Season.

Almost ready to jump from one season to the other. The new fall goods are beginning to arrive and we're going to show you the nobbiest lot of clothing you ever saw. In the meantime we've a lot of Men's and Boys' Suits that you'll have good use for and they're marked at prices a quarter less than value.



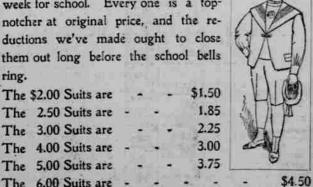
The Men's Suits' in the lot are all worth every cent marked on original price ticket. The new ones coming will be marked at same rate of value-hence by getting one of these offered the saving is as follows: \$ 6.00 Suit for - \$ 5.00

7.50 Suit for - - 5.75

10.00 Suit for -

12.00 Suit for - - 9.00 15.00 Suit for - 11.00 18.00 Suit for -- 13.50 The Boys' Suits in the lot are just what the boys will need in another week for school. Every one is a topnotcher at original price, and the re-

them out long before the school bells The \$2.00 Suits are - - \$1.50 The 2.50 Suits are - -1.85 The 3.00 Suits are - -2.25 The 4.00 Suits are - -3.00 3.75 The 5.00 Suits are - -The 6.00 Suits are - - -



J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 MAIN ST

